phe of 1913. The third to speak was M. Zanov, the leader of the Radical Democrats, long a bitter opponent of King Ferdinand's imperialistic ambition. Looking straight into the eyes of the king, he said

Calls Attack on Serbia Crime.

Calls Attack on Serbia Crime.

"I had sworn I would never set foot in your paince. If I come to day it is because the interests of my country are higher than my private principles. What I have to say your majesty can read in this paper which I present in the name of my party."

The king took the memorandum, which was similar to that of the Agrarians, read it in allence and then turned to M. Geshov. The fourth radical leader added his remonstrances to those of his collengues, and asked the formation of a coalition ministry.

King Ferdinand walked nervously up and down, and, after replying that he would refer their "threatenings" to the prime minister for cognizance, sought to turn the conversation to the crop prospects. M. Zanov replied:

"Your majesty knows we do not come here to talk of harvest, but of somehere to talk of harvest, or the fourth of harvest and the turned harvest and sugariant to his past at July. Prince von Hohenlohe. Laigenburg has be

M. Stambulivski replied:

"This is not the moment to talk of these things. I say again that the country will not have a policy of adventure such as cost it so dear in 1913.

This policy is, moreover, yours. Before 1913 we believed you a great diplofore 1913 we believed you a great diplofore 1913 we have seen what your diplo.

Is an important factor, for with the government reversities and observers of aircraft for their plucky work in co-operation with the artillery and in photographing and we worry little about paying off war debts.

General French especially thanks the pilots and observers of aircraft for their plucky work in co-operation with the artillery and in photographing and which, he says, were of great value in interrupting German communications.

debts.

May Cost King His Head.

"You have taken advantage of all the holes in the constitution to get the direction of the country into your own hands. Your ministers count for nothing. You alone are the author of this policy, and you alone will have the responsibility of it."

"The policy I have decided to follow," the King frigidly replied, "is the one which I consider the best and most advantageous for the country."

"It is a policy which only can lead to disaster," replied the farmer, "which brings about new catastrophes and compromises not only the future of the country, but your own dynasty, and which may cost you your head."

Ferdinand's eyes flashed as he measured this countryman who could thus brave majesty.

"Do not trouble yourself about my head. It is an old one. Rather think of your own," was his scornful reply.

Turkish garrisons have been entirely withdrawn from the Bulgarian frontier as a result of the Turco-Bulgarian agreement, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens. More than 80,000 troops have thus been relieved to aid the defence of the Dardanelles, while only a few companies have been left in the fortresses."

"Ewe outside of Germany seem to realize that we are sneeding practically all our money in our own country. It is a fact that little is going out except in loans to Austria, Turkey and perhaps Bulgaria. As to the latter I cannot state definitely now.

"You say we fail to' consider waster of war munitions, and the people are getting back what is spent for them. Our case is not at all like that of the Allies, who must go to your country for munitions and loans.

"Working people are better off now than before the war, just the same, I understand, as conditions are in England, but we have the advantage in not piling taxes upon them. Food costs more, but the ncrease still leaves a balance favoring the working man.

"How can England expect the people to support the government when the bulk of the population is oppressed by taxation? Voluntary service is enough for recruits and big separation al

thus been relieved to aid the december of the Dardanelles, while only a few companies have been left in the fortresses of Kirk Kilissch, Midea and Adrianople.

The formal denial that German officers are aiding the Bulgarian army, as charged by the Allies, is contained in an official statement issued through the Naws Accessor which is as ulgarian News Agency, which is as

"In view of erroneous or frankly mendacious statements circulated the foreign press regarding the situation in Bulgaria we are authorized to deny in the most formal manner all these rumors; first, concerning the arrival in Sofia of German officers who are alleged to be taking a hand in the autre of peace."

administration of the railways or the The medal was pre

Berlin, Oct. 4 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" announces that King Ferdinand
of Bulgaria placed his private railroad
car at the disposal of the German Ambassador to Turkey, Baron Hans von
Wangenheim, on the trip to Constantipole." says the Overseas News
Agency. "The royal car was also put at
the service of Prince Ernst von Hohenlohe-Langenburg on his return through
Turkey and Bulgaria to Berlin."

Baron von Wangenheim, who is now returning to his post at Constantinople, has been absent on account of ill health since last July. Prince von Hohenlohe-Laigenburg has been serving as acting Ambassador.

London, Oct. 4.—Germany is well satisfied with her financial position if the statements of her leading financiers can be taken at their face value.

"Our \$3,000,000,000 loan was obtained with the greatest ease," said a prominent Berlin financial writer. "People responded promptly and willingly. It was amazing the way the money flowed in from rich and poor alike. Apparently Germany's finances are still in a assia does not approve.

"If the Crown and M. Radoslavoff pernent Berlin financial writer. "People the Crown and M. Radoslavoff perresponded promptly and willingly. It "If the Crown and M. Radoslavoff persevere in such a policy we will not be responsible for the consequences. We did not choose to seek out the culprits responsible for the calamity of 1913 because other grave concerns supervened. It was a disaster due to criminal folly. There must be no repetition of it. "An attack by Bulgaria on Serbia, such as Premier Radoslavoff has the intention of making, and for which everything seems to show he has your majesty's approval, would be a deliberate crime, and as such would deserve punishment."

Here Berlin mancial writer. "People responded promptly and willingly. It responded promptly and will in from rich and poor alike. Apparently for mention of the way the money flowed in from rich and poor alike. Apparently for mention of the promptly for mention of the way the money flowed in from rich and poor alike. Apparently for mention of the way the money flowed in from rich and poor alike. Apparently for mention of the way the money flowed in from rich and poor alike. Apparently for mention of the way the money flowed in from rich and poor alike. Apparently for mention of the way the money flowed in from rich and poor alike. Apparently for mention of the way the money flowed in from rich and poor alike. Apparently for

outside of Germany seem to

American School League Presents It for "Pre-eminent Services."

Washington, Oct. 4.-President Wil-

administration of the railways or the command of the army; second, concerning alleged statements of Premier Ra-The medal was presented by Mrs. doslayoff that as long as the war lasts bulgaria will receive regularly from by P. P. Claxton, United States Com-Germany 50,000,000 francs (\$10,000,000) missioner of Education.

> Spectacular talking points-existing today, obsolete tomorrow-are not permitted to find their way into the construction of our clothes.

Founded from the form of the second

Rather, those qualities that will longest stand service, and those designs and patterns which never fail to impart an air of refinement in correct dress, characterize the broad display of Fall Suits and Overcoats we now have in such

BROKAW BROTHERS

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue Subway Station at Door

tries. Even the Bulgarian Minister to Petrograd will not be expelled. Ho will be allowed to remain failed with him as the representative of King Ferdinand. The fact that Russia was the trepresentative of King Ferdinand such as the persent that the Raiselas off the Raiselas off the Raiselas off the Raiselas off the Case's government, and the person of the Raiselas off the Case's government and the Raiselas off the Case's government and the Raiselas off the Case's government and the Raiselas off REDOUBT AT LOOS Dugouts Blow to Germans STILL HAS POWER

Some Germans Fought to End.

mixtures. Our artillery replied ener-

getically.

On the western outskirts of the Argonne forest our heavy batteries took under their fire a hostile column

BRITISH OFFICIAL,

commenced a heavy bombards and delivered repeated attacks

ALLIES EXHAUSTED,

BERLIN DECLARES

Teutons Fought Savagely in Face of Flailing British

A supplement to the German official statement states that the French losses in killed, wounded and prisoners in the recent fighting were at least 130,000 and those of the British 60,000, while the German losses were not one-fifth of this number.

of this number.

An official estimate of German casualties made by the French War Office last Wednesday noted that the Germans had lost since the beginning of the allied offensive a total in killed, wounded and prisoners which amounted to "more than the effective strength of three army corps," or about 120,000 men.

Men.

A French air squadron has shelled the railway station at Metz and other aviators have continued the bombardment of the enemy's railroad lines and junction points. The Germans have dropped bombs on the railway station at Chalon.

The Ameterdam "Telegraph" and the control of the control

Surprise Won for British.

Explaining the reasons for the re-cent British success against the Ger-mans in the region of Lena, the of-ficial statement issued to-day by the German Army Headquarters Staff says: "It was not by any soldierly quali-ties of the English attack, but by a successful surprise and by a gas at-

industrially and commercially. We will have new markets that we were unable to get into before.

"Our factories are turning out goods hand and said: "Good! I thank you, at any rate, for the sincerity of your language." Again the King sought to turn the conversation to the harvests, but M. Stambulivski replied:

"This is not the moment to talk of these things. I say again that the creased traffic the government reverties and by a gas at industrially and commercially. We will tack."

Field Marshal Sir John French has issued an order of the day expressing this appreciation of the valuable work done by all ranks of the Royal Flying Corps in the battle in France, which began September 25, under extremely began september 25, under extremely adverse weather conditions, which complete the conversation to the harvests, but the conversation to the harvests, but any rate, for the sincerity of your language." Again the King sought to turn the conversation to the harvests, but the conversation to the harvests that we were unable to get into the c

GERMAN OFFICIAL. The following official statement was

The following cissued at Berlin:
Five monitors appeared early yesterday morning before Zeebrugge (Belgium) and directed a fruitless.
Grangainst the coast. Three Belgium fire against the coast. Thregian inhabitants fell victims.

Our attacking operations against the British front north of Loos, chence a fruitless sortie was under taken by the enemy during the night against our position west of Haisnes,

made further progress.

South of the Souchez brook the French succeeded in obtaining a firm French succeeded in obtaining a first foothold in a small section of a trench on the hill northwest of Givenchy. South of this hill French attacks were repulsed. The 40-metre section of the trench northeast of Neuville (the capture of which by the French was announced to contradar's German report) was

in yesterday's German report) was recaptured by our troops.
Yesterday afternoon the French began an attack in the Champagna region, northwest of Ville-sur-Tour-region, northwest of Ville-sur-region, northwest northwest of Massignes, and French losses in the new offensive be and northwest of Massignes, which was without result. Their accumulation of troops was subjected to our concentrated fire. A strong night attack against our positions northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe brokedown under our fire-with heavy losses.

A strong night attack against our positions northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe brokedown under our fire-with heavy losses on their opponents. He heavy losses on their opponents. He

down under our fire with heavy losses of the British front, after inflicting the chief meeting place of the rearguard of the French attacking troops in Champagne, was bombed during the night by one of our airships with visible results.

The "Taegliche Rundschau" says: "We are not so premature as the French in blowing our fanfares of victors, after a new and largely miscar-

with visible results.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The communication issued at Paris this afternoon said:

We have continued to make progress to the north of Arras in the forest of Givenchy and at Hill New 119. Here we occupied the crossing roads of five highways.

There has been almost continuous fighting with hand grenades and hombs, accompanied by artillery fighting from each side, in the vicinity of Quennevieres and of Nouvron.

In the Champagne district there has been artillery fighting in the vicinity of the Navarin Farm.

Yesterday evening two counter attacks on the part of the enemy to the north of Mesnil were repulsed.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

One of our air squadrons had

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

One of our air squudrons had thrown down on the Sablons rail-road station at Metz no fewer than forty shells of heavy calibre. Other French aviators have continued the bombardments from the air of the railroad lines, junction points and railroad stations behind the German wall in only two places. Further than that the offensive has accomplished nothing. After a quarter of a year's preparation, during which our army defeated huge Russian armies; after a month-long accumulation of ammunition from half the world, especially from America, the French and British 'victory' reports have had to contain that bitter sentence: 'We did not get through.'

The statement issued to-night said:

front.

The statement issued to-night said:
In Artois the struggle from trench to trench continued during the entire day. On the crests to the south of Givenchy the enemy was able to regain a footing at the crossing of five roads, but was repulsed everywhere else, notwithstanding the violence of his repeated counter attacks. The artillery and trench gun action was especially intense to the south of the Somme, in the sector of Lizons and Chaulnes, as well as to the north of the Aisne, in the valley of the Miette and on the Aisne-Marne Canal,

La Panne is a little Belgian village in the environs of Sapigneul.

In Champagne the enemy again shelled our positions and rear guards with shells containing suffocating to Dover begins at La Panne.

Berlin, Oct. 4 (by wireless to Say ille, N. Y.). - It was officially an

Work to Foe.

British Headqua, ters in France. Oct.
3 via London, Oct. 4) The scene of the British attack in the Lens region is a flat mining country—siag heaps, mine pits, ruined buildings, splintered and felled trees and earthworks churned by explosions—with slightly rising ground toward Loos and Lens.

British Headqua, ters in France. Oct.

Some incidents had a humorous as well as a tragic side. In these sudden encounters at closs quarties, where the charging Briton met a German emerging from his dugout, the bayonet, bombs and even fists were sometimes brought into play in the ensuing mélée.

One difficulty was the gathering and guarding of nationals.

of stone, as the result of the bombardment preceding the attack. The normal population of Loos consists of ten thouse population of Loos consists of ten thouse of the state of ten thouse the state o

Malnov, the leader of the Emersk who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment curies press reports who was the first to address the alignment piece and transfer and the address who was the first to address the first to addres curity of their line. Dugouts, often thirty feet deep, were cemented and contained electric lights and arm bungry, ever thandering unseen guns, the nature of a personal memorandum, troops of the reserves in the fields or it is understood, and not a formal troops of the reserves in the fields or it is understood, and not a formal troops of the reserves in the fields or contained electric lights and troops of the reserves in the fields or chairs. Some of them were impenetrable even to high explosive shells of big calibre.

The British bombardment cut the wire in front of the German trenches will be a selected to the firing trenches.

The British bombardment cut the latest news from officers and men who knew nothing except concerning their own parts in the big scheme of things. to bits and battered the firing trenches Rain Drenches Troops.

and traverses into irregular piles of earth. Under such a fiailing of shells it was suicidal for the Germans to attempt to remain outside the dugouts or to try to man their machine guns or use their rifles.

When the artillery work was perfected the British infantry sprang over the parapets at a given moment. Sprintto try to man their machine to try to man their machine was their rifles.

When the artillery work was perfected the British infantry sprang over the parapets at a given moment. Sprinting toward the German trench, they arrived almost without opposition, and the German trench was theirs, with the Germans who were alive huddled in their caves. Some of the dugouts had been demolished and had in them fragments of German bodies mixed with the debris. Others had their openings blown in by shell explosions, and their occupants were either buried or suffocated.

Some Germans Fought to End. The canvas rifle sheaths of the sol-diers moving up in reserve ran little streams of water, and the soldiers who

which they were fired before the Brit-ish infantry engulfed them are chalked on some of the gun shields. Perhaps the most interesting trophy is a Rus-sian machine gun taken by the Ger-mans from the Russians on the east-ern front and now retaken by the Brit-ish.

When a dugout had been unharmed the British soldiers, with bayonets fixed or bombs in hand, appeared at the entrance, to find the Germans still inside. If a British soldier started to enter or even showed himself he was received with a fusiliade. In case of refusal to surrender bombs were thrown into the dugout, without the thrower exposing himself. The German prisoners were well clothed, neat and fresh in their comfortable dugouts, where they were taken by the British, they appreciated the generosity of the British rations. Three thousand prisoners were taken by the British, which was a were taken by the British, which was a surviving the explosion usually small percentage of the German loss.

The captured German trenches still continue under shell fire.

CLING TO SOUCHEZ, KAISER ORDERED

Germans Expected Attack There and Had Fortified Position Strongly.

took under their fire a hostile column marching from Baulny on Apremont (north of Varennes).

In the Vosges we repulsed, after a spirited engagement, an attack by the enemy against our posts to the east of Celles-sur-Plaine.

A bombardment very violent on hoth sides has occurred at Hartmannsweilerkopf.

The Belgian official communication reads as follows:

An extremely violent bombardment of our positions in the neighborhood of Dixmude was carried out to-day. Paris, Oct. 4. The recent attack by the Allies at Souchez was fully expected by the Germans, according to a correspondent writing from the front.

of our positions in the heighborhood of Dixmude was carried out to-day. A small infantry attack was easily the correspondent continues, showed that the plan was to keep the French forces behind the last heights of the Artois plateau, thus barring the route to the Plains of Douai, while an im- one more conference will be held, and Field Marshal Sir John French, in a report dated October 4, says:

Yesterday afternoon the enemy ommenced a heavy bombardment and delivered repeated attacks over the open against our trenches be-tween the quarries and the Ser-medes-Hulluch road. These attacks, which were pressed with determina-tion, were all repulsed with severe loss to the enemy and failed to reach our trenches. ingly, with a formidable force of artil- Ambassador has been fully informed lery posted where it could command the as to what his government will concede two valleys leading to the plains, and and that his present task is to induce

rive full days of constant cannonading had prepared the way for the French attack," says the writer, "and before the guns were hushed to permit the infantry to attack, many German deserters came into the French trenches, declaring they had had enough."

Fresident Wilson to accept as much less as possible, and to win for Germany any possible incidental advantage, such as American aid in the effort to force relaxation of the British blockade.

In spite of the possible force. our trenches. Further to the northwest the enemy succeeded in recapturing the greater portion of the Hohenzollern

trior Department, and the Arabic situation was one of the chief topics. Secretary Lansing also had several conferences, and the general attitude to be taken is understood to have been outlined. This is believed to involve a rejection of any half concessions of fered by Germany, insistence on faul guarantees for the future, full acceptance of responsibility for the past and and longer fighting on the plateaus of Vilgereuth and Lafraun. After a severe artillery bombardment in the Tonale district an enemy attack against the Albiolo peak was sanguinarily repuised.

On the plateau of Vilgereuth our position on the plain north of Marome Mountain since early this morning was exposed to the fire of heavy and small guns. In the forence news detachments of enemy infantry, which had been held in readiness, made an unsuccessful attack. In the evening the enemy renewed his attack with strong forces, mostly Alpinists, who closely approached our obstacles and succeeded during the grounds of dissatisfaction with the opinit in capturing one of our field vantage points. After obstinate fighting already has forced the advancing all our positions remained in our hands.

On the plateau of Lafraun our guntons and already has forced the advancing all our positions remained in our hands.

On the plateau of Lafraun our guntons and a longer fighting on the plateau of Lafraun our guntons and all our positions remained in our hands.

ESSAD PACHA DEFEATED

ville, N. Y.). It was officially an-nounced to-day that two British moni-tors had been damaged before La Panne by German naval airships. On the plateau of Lafraun our gunfire already has forced the advancing infantry to retreat with great losses. The advance of a weak force in the district of Burhenstein was easily re-pulsed. On the remainder of the front there is nothing of importance

VON BERNSTORFF IN ARABIC CASE

Berlin Sent No Note-Ambassador to Give German Answer.

CAPITAL EXPECTS MORE CONFERENCES

Germany has sent no new note to the United States regarding the Arabic case and the imperial government's submarine policy, but instead Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassa dor, has been given full authority to carry the negotiations to a conclusion without further reference to his gov ernment, according to a statement to night from an authoritative source close to the Ambassador.

When Secretary of State Lansing and Count von Bernstorff met here last Saturday the Ambassador turned over to Mr. Lansing some material, part of which was in writing, but this was in it is understood, and not a formal communication from Berlin. Further, it was said to-night that no note is expected from Germany, Count van Bernstorff having been clothed with

That Secretary Lansing now has under consideration some important in formation was admitted, although it was pointed out that this necessarily would be the case in view of the situation. Until the negotiations now being conducted have reached a conclusion nothing will be made public concerning the proposals being disstreams of water, and the soldiers who came back from the front were white with the chalky mud of the ground where they had dug themselves in as they fought.

The distances of the last ranges at which they were fired before the British infantry engulfed them are chalked.

Count van Bernstorff is still here.

While reports from Washington said that another conference would be held this week, it was reported last night that the Ambassador had made no definite plans as to when he would go to Washington or see Mr. Lansing sgain. When questioned regarding the negotiations the Ambassador said that he had made no public statement con-cerning the matter and could not do

Washington Expects More Conferences on Arabic

Washington, Oct. 4 .- Another at tempt to bring Germany to a full acceptance of the American demands in the Arabic case, and so to an agree ment to keep her submarine campaign within the law, will be made at another conference between Secretary Lansing and Ambassador von Bernstorff. This conference will probably be held on Wednesday, certainly this week, when the Ambassador will come from the

summer embassy at Cedarhurst. The Ambassador will learn by how much the memorandum he gave Secretary Lansing last Saturday failed to satisfy the United States. At least perial order had demanded that several more may be necessary, but it is not thought that they will require much time. It is understood that the Ambassador has been fully informed all the ridges.

"Five full days of constant cannonad-

the infantry to attack, many German deserters came into the French trenches, declaring they hal 'had enough.'

"Within twenty minutes from the time the order to advance had been given the French troops had rushed down the slope of Notre Dame de Lorette, and had reached the edge of the forest beyond. At that moment the Germans tried the use of suffocating shells to stem the tide.

"In spite of the unsatisfactory nature of the last memorandum, hope is still derivative to high authority, that germany will ultimately give satisfactory assurances. It is realized that public opinion at home is greatly hampering the policy of the Wilhelmstrasse, but confidence is felt in Jerlin's expressions of her desire to avoid serious friction with the United States. No consideration has been given, it is said, to the course the United St estimated to the course the United St

French at Souchez had failen off. He declares that among many youthful prisoner; was one who was not yet fifteen years old.

ITALIANS ATTACKING ON TYROLEAN FRONT

Vienna Reports "More Vigorous Activity" by Foe.

Vienna, Oct. 4.—The official statement to-night tells of more vigorous ferences, and the general attitude to be ferences, and the general attitude to be

ESSAD PACHA DEFEATED

Albanian Troops Occupy Elbassan, Southeast of Scutari. Vienna, Oct. 4.—The "Neues Wiener skilled positions left va Journal" prints a Sofia report that Al-

J.M. Gidding & Co.

introduce The Newest "Callot" Idea -- in Full-length, Furtrimmed Russian Coats for afternoon or evening wear---

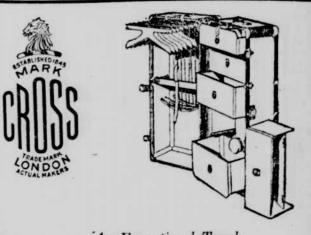
Of soft cashmere velour, duvetyn suede-cloth, velvet and metal brocades -- luxuriously trimmed with deep "muffler" collars of fashionable furs -- deep cuffs, and abundant trimmings around the bottom.

acul, Seal and Mole, handsomely trimmed with contrasting furs, including Kolinsky, Beaver, Fox Skunk, Cub-bear, natural Raccoon, and Hudson

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chinists left this city for English mu-



JEWS STARVE—BERNSTEIN Editor in Poland Believes Russia Is Trying to Wipe Out Race. "The Day" has received the follow

ing wireless message from its editor. ARMS WORKERS FOR BRITAIN Herman Bernstein, who is at present travelling in the belligerent countries: "Russian outrages against the Jewish population are continuing despite the

rumors circulated that the condition of the Jews has improved. The truth that the distress of Russian Polish Agents of Great Britain have offered them attractive inducements to fill skilled positions left vacant by heavy enlistments in the army.

that the distress of Russian Jews is appalling. Hundreds of the Jews is appalling to the Jews is appalling. Hundreds of the Jews is appalling to the Jews

satisfying abundance.